

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

1862-1962



Centenary Appeal



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THE VICE-CHANCELLOR

THE DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR

Statement by the Chancellor

His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G., LL.D.

In 1862 the Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, opened the Hartley Institution in the High Street of Southampton. In 1902 the Hartley Institution became the Hartley University College. In 1952 the Hartley University College became, by Royal Charter, the University of Southampton, which had the honour of being the first of a number of universities to be created by Queen Elizabeth II. The conclusion of the first ten years of its life as a university therefore sees the centenary of its beginning in 1862.

Since the University was created in 1952, the demand for university education has rapidly increased; and it is certain that it will continue to increase in the years ahead of us. In its first ten years the University will have approximately doubled the number of its students, and will have, in its centenary year, little short of 2,000 students. It plans to increase to a university of 4,000 by 1980.

This great task, undertaken out of response to an urgent national need, merits our active support. A university is a national institution; and I trust that the Appeal set out and illustrated in the following pages will have ready support, not only from the Town of Southampton and the University 'Region', with both of which the University enjoys close ties of friendship, but also from many other parts of the country.

Wellington



The Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., LL.D., receiving, at his installation in 1953, an address of congratulation from the Rector of the University of Bologna, which was founded in the twelfth century

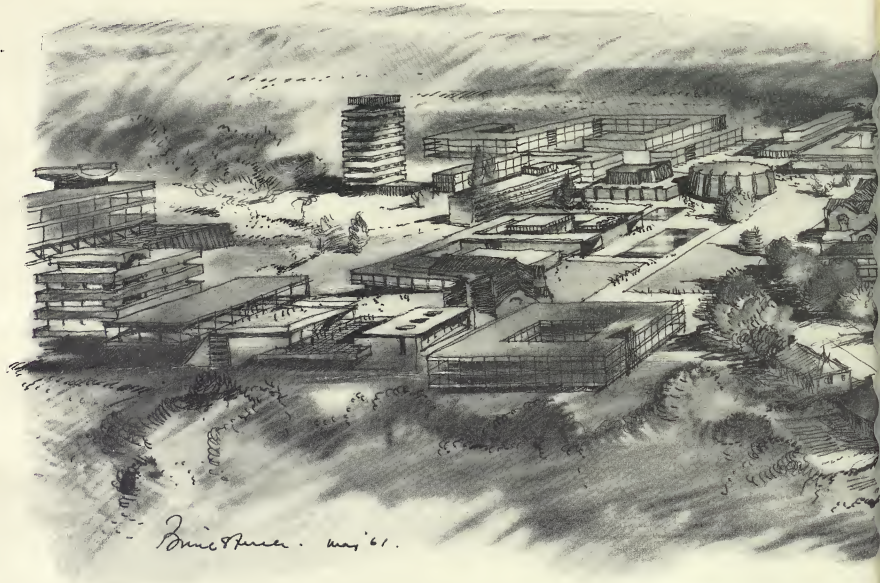
The Purpose of the Appeal

The Chancellor has explained in his statement that the University, which had less than 1,000 students in the year in which it was created, proposes to become by 1980 a university of 4,000 students. This rapid expansion, which has been readily undertaken in order to help to meet an urgent national need, will inevitably put a heavy strain on so young a university. But we are confident that with the help we hope to obtain from the Centenary Appeal we can carry it out successfully.

The expansion planned will make due allowance for the nation's need for more scientists and engineers. There are six Faculties in the University: Arts, Science, Engineering, Social Sciences, Law and Education. As the University grows, students reading in the Faculties of Science and Engineering will make up approximately 57 per cent of the student population.

At the same time, the University will seek to provide to its students not only an education in one or other of the established disciplines, but a milieu in which interests in the arts and in the sciences go along naturally with one another. To bring together students of the sciences and of the humanities in a community of marked intellectual and artistic excellence is the purpose of the University. The University will be no less concerned to provide to its students all necessary facilities for sport and physical recreation.

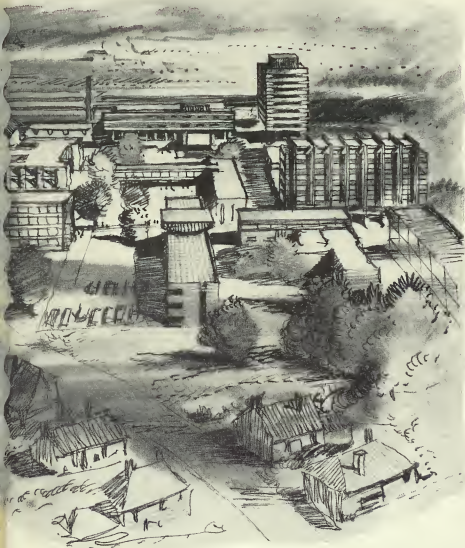
The great bulk of the capital and recurrent funds necessary for the proposed expansion of the University must come from H.M. Treasury. But the University will require not only the teachers, buildings, libraries and laboratories which Treasury funds will make available and which will make it possible to provide an adequate university education in a variety of subjects; it will also need an Endowment Fund to provide the additional conditions and amenities necessary to create a true university as we have described it.



The Challenge of the Future

The drawing shown opposite provides a picture of the University as we hope it will become within the space of the next twenty years. The University site is clearly undergoing rapid changes and many of the buildings shown in Sir Basil Spence's drawing are completed, or in process of construction, or at the planning stage. What the picture shows is therefore no very long-term projection: it is now very much in the making.

It is not possible, nor is it desirable, that H.M. Treasury should meet all our needs in full; and the University is anxious to meet the challenge of the immediate future by itself providing some of the vital features of a University of the highest quality: facilities for work, research and recreation, and amenities which help to provide a refining and civilising environment for the pursuit and enjoyment of the intellectual life and of the living arts. In this way, we shall ensure that graduates of the University will be not only trained, but, no less, educated for leadership and responsibility. We are confident that Industry and Commerce, other friends of the University, former students of the College, and graduates of the University will wish to contribute to our Appeal and help us to create in Southampton a University of ever-growing distinction.



A drawing by Sir Basil Spence of the University as it is hoped it will be by 1980, providing academic and common-room accommodation for a community of 4,000 students. A projected building for the pre-clinical teaching of a Medical School is shown in the top left-hand corner, to the right of the tower

TWO ILLUSTRATIONS *of the needs of the University may be given, drawn from the sciences and the arts respectively.*

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

First, it is a matter of the highest importance, at a time when scientific knowledge is developing so rapidly, for a university to have funds at its disposal to create, in good time, additional Chairs and Research Fellowships in fields of enquiry which lie between the established disciplines and which promise unusual intellectual excitement and important discovery. It is the business of a university to discover, and explore, new territories of knowledge. Thus, for example, the University of Southampton was the first to create a Chair and School of Electronics; and in a subject so important to contemporary research and so closely related to a number of longer-established subjects, it is of great importance that the University remain, and have the resources to remain, in the forefront of enquiry.

THE CREATIVE ARTS

Secondly, the University will have a special concern to make the practice and enjoyment of the creative arts widespread throughout the University community; it is the view of the University that theatre, music and the fine arts have a crucial part to play in bringing together and uniting in common humane interests members of its different Faculties. On the page opposite is Sir Basil Spence's drawing of the interior of the Nuffield Theatre, to be built as a part of the new building for the Faculty of Arts, and made possible by a grant to the University by the Nuffield Foundation of £130,000. The possession of such a theatre provides to the University an opportunity for university drama of a very high standard, and of making, in addition, an important contribution to theatre in the south of England. An Endowment Fund will help to ensure that we put the Nuffield Theatre to the best possible use; it will also be used to give due encouragement and aid to the practice and enjoyment





above: a drawing, by Sir Basil Spence, of the interior of the Nuffield Theatre, showing a performance on the open stage

left: a post-graduate student carrying out research on vanadium compounds in a laboratory in the Chemistry Department

in the University of music and the fine arts. The creative arts will thus be of vital importance not only in the Faculty of Arts, but in the life of the entire University community.

AMERICAN CIVILISATION

A further illustration must be added. It is that the University, situated in a town having historic connections with the Americas and now a great transatlantic passenger port, will increasingly become a centre for the study of the history and civilisation of the United States and of South America. One of the purposes of the Appeal is to provide aid to this important work of teaching and research.

An Endowment Fund

At present the endowments of the University provide only £2,500 a year. A fund such as we hope will now be provided to the University will be of the highest value, in such ways as we have shown, at a decisive time in its history. It is estimated that the sum required for this and other purposes is £400,000, and the University appeals for contributions to this sum. The following contributions have already been made:

ESSO PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.	£50,000
THE HAWKER SIDDELEY GROUP	£28,700
MULLARDS, LTD.	£25,000
I.C.I., LTD.	£20,000
SHELL MEX & B.P., LTD.	£20,000
WESTLAND AIRCRAFT, LTD.	£17,500
Members of the INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	£14,000
ALCAN INDUSTRIES, LTD.	£11,000
FORD MOTORS, LTD.	£5,000

It is, of course, open to benefactors to specify any purpose to which they wish their contribution to be directed; and industrial and commercial firms may wish to earmark their contributions to provide for Research Fellowships and Studentships in departments whose work is of special importance and interest to them.

Historical Retrospect

HIGH STREET

1862-1919

The University of Southampton owes its origin to a wealthy Southampton citizen, Henry Robinson Hartley, who died in 1850 and left in trust to the "Mayor and Councilmen" of Southampton an estate valued at approximately £100,000 to be devoted to "the study and advancement of the sciences of natural history, astronomy, antiquities, classical and oriental literature" and also to form a "public library, botanic garden, observatory and collection of objects in connection with the above sciences". There was litigation about the will. But in 1859 a committee was set up to carry out its main provisions; and on 15 October 1862 Lord Palmerston opened the Hartley Institution. It was built, at a cost of about £12,000, on the site of the Hartley property in the High Street. It contained a large and handsome public hall with galleries and a seating capacity of over a thousand, which came to be used for major social occasions, and in addition a library, a reading room and several classrooms. Later, in order that the bequest might further promote the advancement of learning, additional classrooms were added which formed the nucleus of a teaching institution.

During the years which followed, a popular demand for higher education brought a growth in the standard and scope of studies carried on in the Institution; and after the incorporation of the Institution as the Hartley University College in 1902, there was an intensive campaign to raise the funds necessary to provide new buildings appropriate to and worthy of their purpose on the present University site at Highfield, to which the College migrated in 1919. These buildings were completed in 1914, and were opened by Lord Haldane. But it was not until 1919 that the College took possession of them.



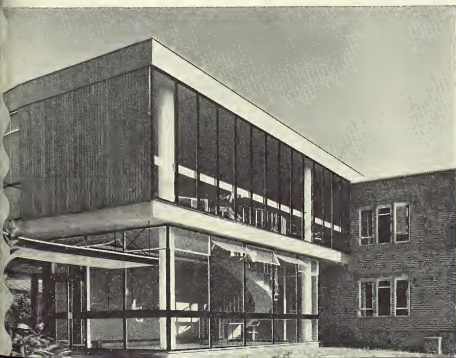
above: Lord Palmerston arriving to open the Hartley Institution in the High Street, 15 October 1862

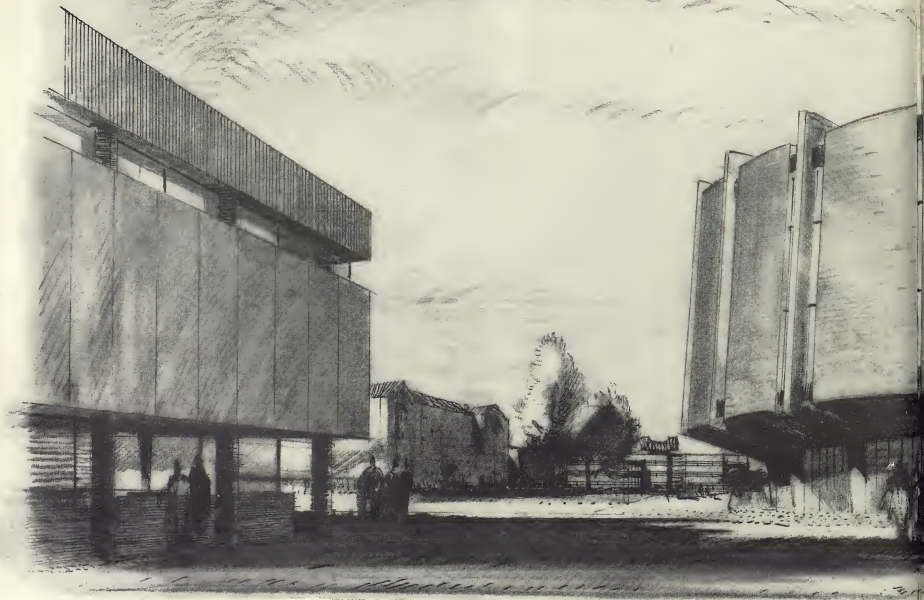
right: the entrance to the Social Sciences Building, completed in 1959

HIGHFIELD

1919-1962

Between the wars the College remained small, with a student population of some 300, and was able to provide only a limited number of modest buildings for the extension of the work. The erection of the Turner Sims Library in 1935, made possible by a benefaction of the Misses Sims to commemorate their father, was one of the most notable additions to the College during this time. After the second World War (in which the old building in the High Street was destroyed by enemy action) the student population rose to about 900, and to provide for this number new buildings were erected. But it became clear in the years following the creation of the University in 1952 that a much larger increase in the University was inevitable. The University then appointed as its Consultant Architect Sir Basil Spence, O.B.E., R.A., R.D.I., P.P.R.I.B.A., who, in addition to designing the layout of the expanded University, has been responsible for a number of buildings recently erected on the site. Illustrations on this and succeeding pages are given of some of the buildings, along with photographs of a model showing the University site as we hope it will be some years hence.





The Building Programme

Since 1958 the following buildings have been completed:

- Extension to the Library to provide 268 additional places for readers
- Lanchester Building (Engineering)
- Tizard Building (Engineering)
- Extension to the Physics Building
- Social Sciences Building
- Chamberlain Hall of Residence for Women
- Extension to Students' Union
- Extension to the Institute of Education
- New Senior Common Room

The following buildings are in the course of construction:

- Extension to the Chemistry Building
- Engineering III (Civil and Electrical Engineering)
- Extension to South Stoneham House to provide 125 additional residential places for men students and to Glen Eyre Hall of Residence to provide an additional 100 places for men students.

In September 1961 work began, on the West Side, on a new building for the Faculty of Arts and containing the Nuffield Theatre. New buildings are now being planned for Mathematics (1962), for an extension of Connaught Hall to provide additional residential places for men students (1962), for the Students' Union (1963), and for Physics (1963). In the years immediately following the University expects to provide new buildings for the Biological Sciences and for Geology and Geography.

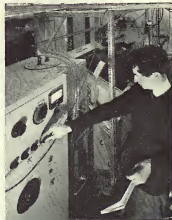
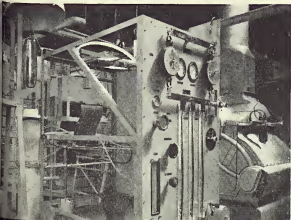
A drawing by Sir Basil Spence showing a view from the north of the present site and looking toward the Main Building. The projected Great Hall is on the right, and a building for the Faculty of Engineering on the left

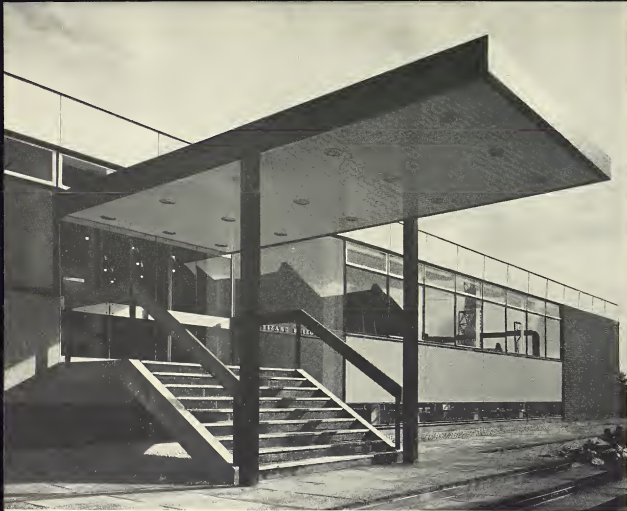




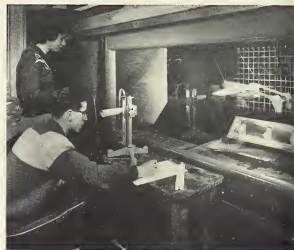
LANCHESTER ENGINEERING BUILDING View from south-east
This building houses the Departments of Electronics and of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Aeronautical Engineering. Named after F. W. Lanchester, a student at the Hartley University College, it was completed in 1959 and includes the large 190-seat Engineering Lecture Theatre seen projecting over the entrance

above right: another view of the Lanchester Building
below left: the ram-jet instructional rig in the Department of Mechanical Engineering
centre: a research fellow operating the control panel of the 3-ton electro-magnet in the Electronics Department
right: Electrical Engineering Laboratory



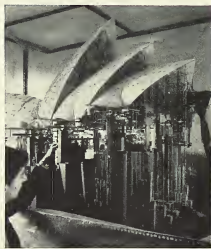
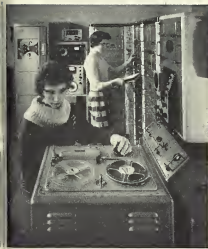


The TIZARD ENGINEERING BUILDING, named after Sir Henry Tizard, Pro-Chancellor 1952-1959



Students studying a model in the 7×5 wind tunnel

High-Speed Wind Tunnel



left: girls of the technical staff decoding data on aircraft engine noise and structures

right: a member of the staff of Ove Arup & Partners, Consulting Engineers, conducting stress experiments on the shell roof design for the new Sydney Opera House in a laboratory of the Civil Engineering Department. This is an example of facilities made available by the University to commerce and industry

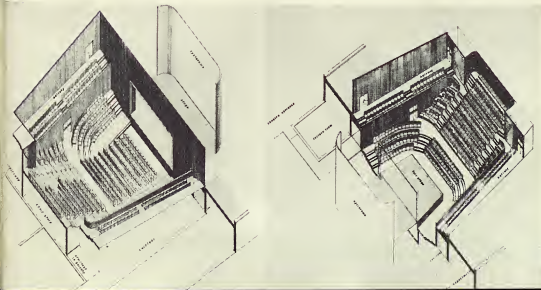




The architect's model of the FACULTY OF ARTS BUILDING, now in process of erection, with the NUFFIELD THEATRE in the foreground. These are due for completion in 1963

right: two illustrations of the theatre interior, showing the alternative use of the auditorium and stage, first as a normal proscenium arrangement and second with a raised open stage

The building on the right houses the Sub-Department of Computation, and illustrated below it is the central section controlling the Pegasus Electronic Computer. This equipment, apart from its use for academic purposes, provides one of the many services of the University to industry, being hired extensively by commercial concerns





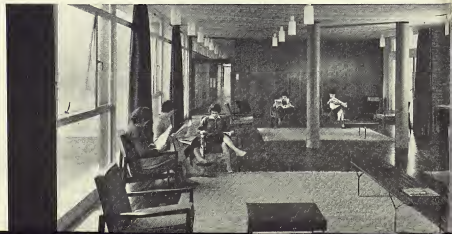
CHAMBERLAIN HALL OF RESIDENCE for women

top left: view in the quadrangle looking towards the Dining Hall

bottom left: a typical study bedroom

bottom right: the Junior Common Room

The Misses Mary and Charlotte Chamberlain each contributed £50,000 towards the cost of the Hall



A Residential University

The Hartley University College consistently attached the highest importance to providing residential accommodation to as many students as possible. In 1913 Highfield Hall was acquired, and rebuilt in 1930. The College secured South Stoneham House, a fine Queen Anne mansion, in 1921, and built Connaught Hall in 1931 and Glen Eyre after the second World War. Thus, half of the students in the College after the second War lived in Halls of Residence. At present, because of the steady rise in student population since 1954, rather less than 40 per cent of the students of the University live in Halls of Residence. But plans for new and extended Halls, to be completed by 1965, will provide residential places for 1,000 out of the 2,000 students. Later, the University will seek to provide residential accommodation for at least a further 1,500 students; thus, in a University of 4,000, it is expected that 2,500 students will be in residence in University Halls.

Views of HALLS OF RESIDENCE for men students

below: a view of the quadrangle of Connaught Hall

bottom right: Glen Eyre Hall





Photographs of the model of the projected layout of the University, designed by Sir Basil Spence

above left: general view from above

left: view looking south-east on the West Side

above: view looking north-east on the East Side

above right: view looking south, Mathematics Buildings in right foreground

right: view looking north-west, Engineering Buildings in foreground, Pre-Medical Buildings above the tower in background



Acknowledgments

The buildings illustrated were designed by Sir Basil Spence, R.A.
(Consultant Architect to the University), with the following exceptions:

Connaught Hall and

Gutteridge and Gutteridge

Glen Eyre Hall

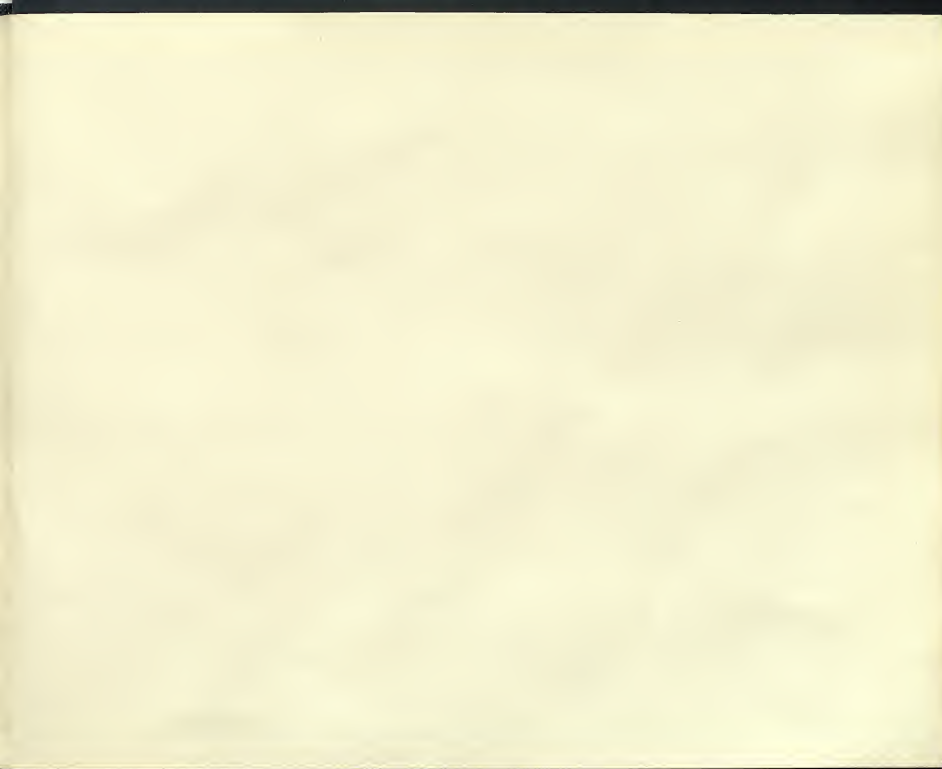
The Computer Building

Ronald Sims, A.A.Dipl., A.R.I.B.A.

Photography is by Henk Snoek, with the exception of the photograph
of the Chancellor on page 5, which is reproduced by permission of the
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Drawings are by Sir Basil Spence, O.B.E., R.A., R.D.I., P.P.R.I.B.A.

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